

cause he received very little encouragement here in his work and pulled out for better or for ill. It is a fact, however, that he declared, on leaving, that he would return, was expected by a member, and it is said, was spoken to by one or two ministers relative to holding boys' services in the city.

Later Snyder denied in emphatic terms the charges made against him in Richmond and intimated that those guilty of endeavoring to ruin his character would hear from him and his friends. He declared he was completely innocent. These charges are made through spite. I had some boys with me who had not been living right, and I tried to teach them better. It is an awful thing to drag a man off to jail and lock him in a cell because some silly person makes false and ridiculous charges against him. I am guilty of no crime in Richmond, and I have never treated young boys in any way but a friendly and respectful manner. My interest in boys is a genuine one, and the boys in Richmond were always good to me and I endeavored to be kind to them.

## BRYAN LEAVES ON SPEAKING TOUR

(Continued From First Page.)

terances of both Democratic and Republican leaders. Some of the chapter headings of the volume are "Pointers on the Republican National Platform," "Figures of the Year," "A Discarded Slogan," "The Struggle With Monopoly," and "Let Us Forget." W. J. Bryan's speech of acceptance, his tariff speech, and his speech on guaranteed deposits occupy a prominent place in the book, which closes with a detailed index of contents.

Under the head "In a Nutshell," the book discusses various subjects treated in the platforms of the parties. The question is asked: "Shall we tax large incomes in America?" and the answer is given in the progressive republics of Switzerland and France; also in Germany and England. And the answer is printed: "The Democratic platform says yes; the Republican platform is silent."

The same reply is given to the question: "Shall we elect United States Senators by a direct vote, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for millionaires to control the nation through the upper house?"

**Guarantee Fund.** Following these are questions whether a reasonable sum shall be paid by banks to create a guarantee fund to protect depositors; whether campaign contributions shall be made public; and whether a new party, called the "billion dollar session of Congress and a vast array of office-holders, dictating presidential nominations," to all of which the same reply as above is made: "The Democratic platform says yes; the Republican platform is silent."

In the chapter on "Pointers on the Republican National Platform" is the following: "The Republican platform, as written, is indubitable proof that the Republican party does not intend to give the country any real reforms. The platform, in fact, is a contract, signed and sealed, between the Republican party and the exploiting interests, guaranteeing that nothing shall be done to free the people from graft and extortion; it is an admission that the money to carry on the campaign is to be drawn from the 'system,' and that means that the 'system' will be in control after the election. The 'system' is the business aristocracy, and when it puts up its money to carry an election, it is sure to be quite careful about the security taken."

**Currency Law.** A resume of the currency law passed by the last Congress is given, with "Here is a bill, designed to prevent panics like that which swept over the land last fall. And nowhere in the bill do you find the slightest mention of the cause of the panic in the platform—the distrust of the bank-depositors. If the situation were not so serious this bill would be the most colossal joke of the century. The bill neither gives the elastic currency of the Canadian plan, nor does it give government action of the Democratic platform. The machinery for issuing the emergency currency is so roundabout that half a dozen panics could be under way before the circulating medium could be increased. But the principal fault of the bill is that it is honest. The government is asked to go into partnership with the banks, even further into partnership than now. When the United States government lends its name to an enterprise, the least it can do is to insist that every one dealing with that enterprise get fair play. If the government is to co-operate in the banking business, then the government must secure the bank depositors. If this is not done, the government should withdraw altogether, and meddle no more with banks than with groceries."

**"Imperialism."** On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others, by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform or by any reasonable construction deduced from it. The Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible.

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

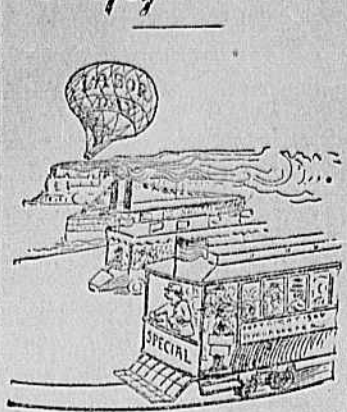
Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others, by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform or by any reasonable construction deduced from it. The Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible.

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

## "Berry's for Clothes"



"If you divorce capital from labor, capital is hoarded and labor suffers." DANIEL WEBSTER.

In summer and early fall we have offerings for to-day that will win any man's favor.

We have arrivals in Shirts, Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats, Shoes and Hats of the most attractive new fall styles, which are displayed to-day.

Come and see.

**BERRY'S**

(Continued From First Page.)

terances of both Democratic and Republican leaders. Some of the chapter headings of the volume are "Pointers on the Republican National Platform," "Figures of the Year," "A Discarded Slogan," "The Struggle With Monopoly," and "Let Us Forget." W. J. Bryan's speech of acceptance, his tariff speech, and his speech on guaranteed deposits occupy a prominent place in the book, which closes with a detailed index of contents.

Under the head "In a Nutshell," the book discusses various subjects treated in the platforms of the parties. The question is asked: "Shall we tax large incomes in America?" and the answer is given in the progressive republics of Switzerland and France; also in Germany and England. And the answer is printed: "The Democratic platform says yes; the Republican platform is silent."

The same reply is given to the question: "Shall we elect United States Senators by a direct vote, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for millionaires to control the nation through the upper house?"

**Guarantee Fund.** Following these are questions whether a reasonable sum shall be paid by banks to create a guarantee fund to protect depositors; whether campaign contributions shall be made public; and whether a new party, called the "billion dollar session of Congress and a vast array of office-holders, dictating presidential nominations," to all of which the same reply as above is made: "The Democratic platform says yes; the Republican platform is silent."

In the chapter on "Pointers on the Republican National Platform" is the following: "The Republican platform, as written, is indubitable proof that the Republican party does not intend to give the country any real reforms. The platform, in fact, is a contract, signed and sealed, between the Republican party and the exploiting interests, guaranteeing that nothing shall be done to free the people from graft and extortion; it is an admission that the money to carry on the campaign is to be drawn from the 'system,' and that means that the 'system' will be in control after the election. The 'system' is the business aristocracy, and when it puts up its money to carry an election, it is sure to be quite careful about the security taken."

**Currency Law.** A resume of the currency law passed by the last Congress is given, with "Here is a bill, designed to prevent panics like that which swept over the land last fall. And nowhere in the bill do you find the slightest mention of the cause of the panic in the platform—the distrust of the bank-depositors. If the situation were not so serious this bill would be the most colossal joke of the century. The bill neither gives the elastic currency of the Canadian plan, nor does it give government action of the Democratic platform. The machinery for issuing the emergency currency is so roundabout that half a dozen panics could be under way before the circulating medium could be increased. But the principal fault of the bill is that it is honest. The government is asked to go into partnership with the banks, even further into partnership than now. When the United States government lends its name to an enterprise, the least it can do is to insist that every one dealing with that enterprise get fair play. If the government is to co-operate in the banking business, then the government must secure the bank depositors. If this is not done, the government should withdraw altogether, and meddle no more with banks than with groceries."

**"Imperialism."** On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others, by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform or by any reasonable construction deduced from it. The Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible.

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

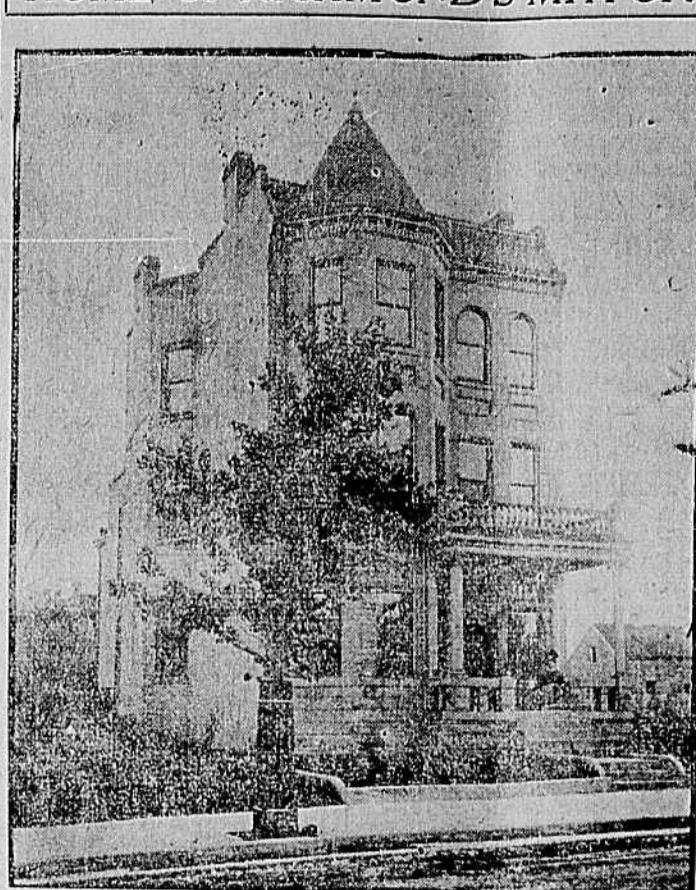
Secretary Taft takes the liberty of amending his platform on this subject as he does on several others, by introducing matter which cannot be found in the platform or by any reasonable construction deduced from it. The Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible.

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

On "Imperialism," the manual says: "The Democratic party has a plan; the Republican party has a direct, unvarnished reveal. The Democratic party deals frankly with the subject; the Republican party is neither candid with the American people, nor with the Philippines. The treaty and ambiguity of the Republican platform indicates a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to avoid the subject as far as possible."

## HOME OF RICHMOND'S MAYOR



## SPREAD OF BUBONIC PLAGUE RELATED BY SURGEON EAGET

In 1894 the Dread Disease was Revived After It Had Remained Dormant for Many Years Prior.

Prints Pamphlet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, has issued in pamphlet form a paper prepared by Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eaget, giving a history of the spread of bubonic plague during the last four years. No study presents more important and difficult sanitary problems, Dr. Eaget says, than the lines of march taken by bubonic plague during the period mentioned in its advance from the remote epidemic focus of the disease in the province of Yunnan, China, to the numerous countries in all quarters of the globe, where, in many instances, it has established itself in defiance of the most carefully planned preventive measures.

The revival of the plague, Dr. Eaget says, dates from 1894, when, escaping from the Western Chinese province of Yunnan, it reached Canton. Between March and August, 1894, the number of deaths from plague in Canton is estimated at 120,000. All classes among the native population suffered, and rats were found to be infected, but in the foreign quarter of Canton, with a population of about 300, not a single case occurred.

During the next year cases of plague were reported in Hong Kong, Amoy, Macao and Poochow, and in 1896 sanitary attention being directed to the world was focused on the threatening epidemic by its appearance in Bombay. Starting in August, the disease spread throughout the whole vast territory of the Bombay presidency, and before the end of the year, showed a total of 2,380 cases and 2,288 deaths. During that year plague reappeared in Hong Kong, where it has been epidemic ever since. In China, there were epidemics at Amoy and Swatow, with many deaths in other sections of the empire and in the following year there were over 120,000 cases in India, with a mortality of 117,000. In 1900 plague was present in every quarter of the world.

The Philippine Islands were included in the march of the disease, 150 deaths occurring at Manila. The most notable fact in the history of the plague in the Western world was the appearance of twenty-two fatal cases in San Francisco. In 1891 in India a great augmentation took place, until in 1904, plague caused the death of over 1,000,000 persons in India, alone and epidemics prevailed in Persia, China, and elsewhere in nearly all parts of the world.

India, the great center, suffered terribly in the year 1905, but in the year 1906 there was a great decrease, the number of deaths being about 322,000, but again in 1907, there was a great increase, the deaths numbering 1,200,000. For nine years, Dr. Eaget says, bubonic plague has been free from the plague, but the Philippine Islands now seem to be clear of the disease. During the year 1907, 156 cases of plague with 104 deaths occurred in San Francisco. There were also a few cases at Oakland and other close neighbors of San Francisco. At Seattle, Washington, where fatal cases occurred last October.

**CHICKEN THIEF KILLED**  
GARDEN CITY, N. Y., September 6.—Andrew Heinz, a laborer on the Salisbury Golf Links, was shot and killed early this morning while stealing chickens from the country place of W. S. Ghneil, a diamond broker of Manhattan, who has a home in Cathedral Avenue here.

Mr. Ghneil is a fancier of high-grade poultry, and has a large assortment on his place here. For the last year he has suffered from petty thieves. He had just started on an automobile trip, and left a caretaker named Peter Klossen.

Klossen heard a noise in the chicken house, and catching up his gun he ran outside as a man came from the chicken yard. The intruder refused to halt, and Klossen fired. The man fell. He was hurried to the Nassau Hospital, where he died in two hours. Klossen has not been arrested.

**HOB0 IN ROOSEVELT'S BED**  
Trump, Unimpaired of "Big Stick," Lodges at Pine Knot Cottage.

ESMONT, VA., September 6.—Sight-seers driving in Albemarle county were attracted to Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's Virginia country cottage, by evidence that it possessed an occupant. Investigation showed that a shutter had been unfastened, and the window used as a means of entrance into the house.

The cottage has not been occupied by any member of the President's family since early spring, but the sight-seers found signs that the dining-room had been used recently and that the President's bed had been slept in. It is supposed that some tramp has been making Pine Knot his headquarters in the absence of its distinguished temporary occupants.

**THE WEATHER.**  
Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy, with probable showers in southeast portion Monday; Tuesday, fair, light, variable winds.

**CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.**  
(At 7 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	Wt.	Weather.
Asheville	70	80	Clear
Augusta	82	88	Clear
Baltimore	76	80	Clear
Charlotte	76	82	Clear
Chattanooga	76	80	Cloudy
Galveston	84	88	Clear
Houston	76	80	Clear
Jacksonville	76	80	P. cloudy
Jupiter	78	86	Rain
Key West	82	88	P. cloudy
Mobile	80	90	P. cloudy
New Orleans	82	88	Cloudy
Palestine	80	86	Clear
Raleigh	76	82	Clear
Savannah	72	80	Rain
Tampa	72	80	Rain
Wilmington	76	80	Rain

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**  
September 7, 1908.

Sun rises... 6:45  
Sun sets... 6:31  
Moon sets... 1:53

## CHAMPION MELON RUINED BY JAMES RIVER FLOOD

Anchored in Mud, Two Mules Being Pressed Into Service to Drag It Out on Sled—Another Melon Smashed Wheelbarrow While Men Were Trying to Get It to Market.

Charles Dunklee, of Powhatan county, has written to the Virginia State Fair Association, stating that he had intended competing for the champion prize for watermelons, but that the high water, caused by the overflowing of the James River, got into his patch, and he doubts if he will have a melon large enough in good condition at the time of the fair. The pride of the patch—not more than one melon having been allowed to the stalk—became submerged in mud, and after the water receded it could not be moved by hand. So a sled was put under it, and it took two mules to draw it out of the mud. The mules, in giving a sudden jerk, after resting on high ground, caused the melon to roll off the sled, and it burst into four pieces. Three of the pieces weighed eighty-seven pounds. What would have been the largest piece fell under the feet of the mules, and was crushed so badly that it could not be weighed. There are other melons in the patch that will exceed eighty pounds in weight.

W. H. Winston, of Louisa county, says he can beat the Dunklee melon, and that he has raised this season the largest watermelon he ever saw. He owns the historic "Buck Hill" farm, in the South Anna River. Several days ago he sent two of his men to the patch to bring in one of the largest melons they could find, as he was expecting to entertain some of his neighbors. The men had a wheelbarrow upon which they loaded the melon, and they soon returned without melon and barrow, saying that they came to get a horse and cart, as the melon was so heavy that the wheelbarrow was not strong enough to carry it. Unfortunately, Mr. Winston kept no record of the weight of the melon.

These melons are small, however, as compared with one that was picked from a vine near Valdosta, Ga., provided by Winston, which weighed 120 pounds. The Valdosta melon weighed 137 pounds. In order to use it as an advertising card, the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company scoured the country for the heaviest negro it could find. It got one in Buck Anderson, twenty-three years old, and weighing 304 pounds, and had a photograph taken of Anderson and the melon just as he had stabbed the monster fruit of the vine with a knife. His family with a large sheath knife.

**AFTER GREAT DESTRUCTION, FOREST FIRES ARE CHECKED**  
\$1,000,000 Estimated Damage to Real Property, and Personal Property to Amount of \$750,000 Was Burned.

DULUTH, MINN., September 6.—After destroying the town of Chisholm, on the Mesaba range, and burning of thousands of acres in St. Louis, Carlton and Itasca counties, in Minnesota, and in Douglas county, Wisconsin, the many forest fires, which have been raging in these regions, were checked to-day.

If the wind does not spring up again it is not likely that further damage will result. The subsiding of the wind enabled the inhabitants of Duluth and Nashkuaw to save their towns. Several buildings at the edge of Nashkuaw were burned, but by working all night, 1,200 men and citizens prevented the flames from sweeping over the village. The town was surrounded by a wall of fire and its escape was remarkable. Chisholm presents a scene of ruin and desolation. Blackened and smoking piles of charred wood, little heaps of gray ashes, scorched gambrel roofs, and a dense pall of smoke, comprise what was one of the most flourishing towns on the Great Mesaba iron range.

The only remaining buildings are the new high school, a graded school, a Catholic church, the Italian church, and a dozen dwellings in the southern part of town. The damage to real property is now estimated at \$1,000,000, and that of personal property at \$750,000. The insurance carried by Chisholm merchants was about \$500,000.

Hibbing, five miles west of Chisholm, afforded no message from the town, but it is expected that 5,000 will have places to sleep to-night. The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad started a car of tents from Duluth for Hibbing, in answer to a message from Mayor Velrick.

There are many destitute persons, especially among the miners. In most of these cases the fire has been temporary, as many will soon receive their insurance money. However, the miners lost everything they had except the clothing on their backs, and there will be much suffering and financial embarrassment.

**GOVERNOR ASKS AID.**  
Appeals to Generosity of People of Minnesota to Help Sufferers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 6.—Governor Johnson to-day issued the following appeal to the generosity of the people of Minnesota: "A great disaster has come to North-eastern Minnesota. Chisholm, one of the splendid cities of the Mesaba range, has been totally destroyed by a destructive forest fire, which swept over a large portion of St. Louis county. Every home and business house of that community is burned and 8,000 people are suddenly rendered homeless, the property loss amounting to millions of dollars. Early reports indicate also the total destruction of the mining locations of Shenandoa, Hartly and Hibbing. The total number of people rendered homeless will reach 12,000, and vast tracts of agricultural lands have also been devastated."

"One of the greatest parallels in the history of Minnesota, and in view of the appalling calamity, I appeal to the generosity of the people of Minnesota for liberal aid, and owing to the great necessity, ask that this assistance be as prompt as possible."

**TAKING NOT HUNTING JOB**  
Writes Railway Man He Has Job at Spokane for Next Two Months.

SPokane, Wash., September 6.—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of August 17th, and to advise you that I am not open to engagement, as I have a job, at least for the next two months."

William H. Taft, wrote the foregoing to E. Van Arsdale, Spokane, president of the Idaho Railway and Navigation Company, in reply to his letter as follows: "Dear Sir: We have learned that you have recently joined the Brotherhood of Steamshovel Engineers. In the near future we will be in the market for a first-class engineer for one of our shovels on the Snake River. Kindly state your experience and references. Being a member of the profession, we were compelled to patronize your fraternity."

**AUTOISTS FELL FIFTY FEET**  
One Man Killed and Two Hurt at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 6.—A speeding automobile turned off Whirlpool Street last night and fell fifty feet to the gorge road cut, near the edge of the river bank. Corroset, Ross, thirty-three years old, Bayfield, was killed, and George Herckley, driver, and William Hale were injured. They were taken to the Memorial Hospital.

The automobile was owned by Dr. William H. Dodge. It was set on fire in the cut and burned, the metal forms only remaining. In explanation of the accident, the driver said the steering gear would not work.

**SEEKING SUICIDE'S FATHER**  
Police Search Prisons and Charitable Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—In an endeavor to locate the father of a runaway horse, police tried yesterday to find Peter Prall at 1207 Moorely Street, 1177 South Twelfth Street and 1207 North and South Eleventh Street. They finally sent out telegrams to have a search made for the man at the Philadelphia Almshouse, County Prison, House of Correction and all hospitals and charitable institutions generally.

The Washington authorities are anxious to find Prall because his daughter, Josephine Koche, committed suicide on Friday.

**PIG PEN A SAFE BANK**  
Hidden Gold Melted by Fire, But Still Has Its Value.

BREA, Cal., September 6.—Fearful of banks, Frank Marks, a Stevensville, Md., farmer, converted all his money into gold coin and hid the metal under the floor of his pig pen.

Upon his return home, Marks surprised his friends by digging in the ruins of his pig pen and drawing forth a huge lump of gold, said to be worth about ten thousand dollars. The gold coins had been melted by the intense heat.

**CLINCHFIELD, THE COAL OF QUALITY**

## A Smooth Proposition

We launder your collars SMOOTH on the top edge, so they won't wear out faster.

Smooth on the bottom edge, so they won't wear out your SHIRTS and NECK BANDS.

Smooth on the front edge, so they won't wear out your SCARF.

ITEMS of comfort and saving to YOU. Artisan water.

## Franklin Laundry,

303 W. Cary, 100-108 S. Madison Sts.

Phone 2245.

Our Rebate Coupons will interest you too.

## LIFE SNUFFED OUT IN FLASH

Workman's Instantaneous Death As Concludes Fellows.

SALISBURY, N. J., September 6.—John Mahoney, a glassworker, of this city, was instantly killed late this afternoon at the Salem Glass Works, where he was employed on the day machine. He was soaping a belt, standing upon a mixer about five feet high, when suddenly he was seen by fellow-workmen to fall backward and land on the hard cement floor. They rushed to his side, but the workman was dead and blood was flowing from his ears, nose and mouth.

It is supposed that Mahoney came in contact with the large flywheel, for the cake of soap he was using was in two and the skin was torn off the back of his hand. His neck was broken, the back of his skull crushed in and some bones were broken in his body.

## PANIC OVER FIRE OF FILM

Photo Apparatus Outside Alarms Theater.

COLUMBIA, Pa., September 6.—The proprietor of a local moving picture theatre laid a picture film, 1,000 feet in length, on a cigar case in a hotel on the main street here last night. A young man knocked the case off his cigarette, and a spark dropped upon the film, which immediately took fire. The blazing film was thrown into the street, where the flames leaped high into the air.

The blaze was noticed by persons in the hotel, and cries of fire followed. Almost the entire audience arose and started for the doors. A panic seemed imminent, when some men arose and with difficulty succeeded in dispelling the fears of the frightened people. The Opera House auditorium is located on the second floor, and had a panic occurred a number of lives would probably have been lost.

## AUTOMOBILES COLLIDE

Contestants People Thrown Out, but Escape Serious Injury.

COATESVILLE, September 6.—Two large touring cars collided on the Lancaster turnpike, near this place, last night, and a machine going west, owned and operated by John Boyd, was struck by an automobile en route from Pittsburgh to Atlantic City, going east. The accident happened near Coatesville. The machine was thrown onto the West Chester trolley tracks and the occupants hurt. Mrs. Isaac Thompson and Mrs. James Dickinson escaped serious injuries. They were only slightly bruised. Mr. Boyd was unhurt.

The machine from Pittsburgh, No. 2707, was occupied by four persons and was not damaged. The men in this machine got out and helped the Coatesville party. Mr. Boyd claimed that the accident was due to actions of the Pittsburgh party, who had plenty of road to pass.

## YACHTSMAN BADLY HURT

Commodore Thomas Webb Breaks Leg Jumping to Launch.

PEORIA, ILL., September 6.—While cruising in his launch through the Hennepin Canal from Sterling to Peoria, Commodore Thomas Webb, of Peoria, was badly injured when he jumped from a lock to the boat, but missed his footing.

He fell to the deck, breaking his right leg, and the ankle, suffering internal injuries and being badly cut and bruised about the head.

## COAL MINER INDICTED

Set Off Blast, Killed a Boy and Tried to Leave Country.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 6.—Stacy, a coal miner, was arrested to-day as he was on his way to England. He was charged with setting off a blast and killing a boy. The corner jury returned a verdict against him of manslaughter.

## ENTIRE FAMILY UNCONSCIOUS

Dr. R. Francis Taylor Saves the Lives of Five Persons Overcoming.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 6.—Dr. R. Francis Taylor, of No. 713 Spruce Street, a police surgeon at the Fifth District station, saved the lives yesterday of Louis and Cora Hodges, negroes, and their three children. The physician was in his back yard about 10 o'clock in the morning, when he noticed smoke issuing from No. 323 Irving Street, where the family lived. Hastening to the house, he found its occupants unconscious from fire.

The doctor, with the assistance of several persons, got the family out of the house, and administered artificial respiration, he brought the patients back to consciousness. The roof and upper part of the house were partly consumed by the fire.

**NORTH DANVILLE OPERATOR**  
FELT TREMOR OF THE EARTH

The Southern Railway operator at Neapolis, across the river from Danville, informed the Richmond office at 2 o'clock this morning that he and the yardmaster had felt a distinct earthquake. Danville, however, reported by telegraph and telephone, that no explosion followed, and that the same information coming from South Boston.

**School Shoes and Hose at**

**Hofheimer's**

411 East Broad Street.

**THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.**

Atlanta, Ga.